



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

When the case is finished so far as the particular jurisdiction is concerned, it goes through the Statistical Bureau. On the other hand, the personal card follows the accused, either to prison or to a higher court, and is not completed until the ultimate release of the prisoner through acquittal or completion of sentence. Through this system it is hoped to do away with some of the anomalies of present statistical methods in many countries which deal with cases and not with persons.

The work of Dr. Bokor, who is connected with the bureau, bears testimony to the competence of its officials. It is thoroughly objective, comprehensive, and quite outspoken where criticism seemed necessary. No attempt is made to conceal defects of methods and defective work, but the entire operation is recorded with rare candor. In view of the difficulties overcome and the real progress recorded in many lines of inquiry, we can warmly appreciate the satisfaction which the author has evidently felt in the preparation of his work.

R. P. F.

BERTILLON'S TREATISE.

Cours élémentaire de statistique conforme au programme arrêté par le Conseil Supérieur de Statistique pour l'examen d'admission dans diverses administrations publiques. By Dr. Jacques Bertillon, Chef des Travaux Statistiques of Paris, France. Three parts. Pp. 599. Paris, 1895.

This work opens with a brief historical survey of statistical inquiry as it has been developed in different parts of the world. The second portion treats of the technique of statistics; the third of methods, including such topics as coefficients, averages, and graphic representation; the fourth and principal part, of the organization of statistical bureaus in France and other countries; and the last, of the elements of demography. The historical survey is very condensed, only a page, for example, being given to the United States; and here the information is not in all cases brought down to date, as, for example, regret is expressed at the lack of transportation statistics in the United States. The author evidently overlooked not only the navigation statistics published by the Treasury Department, but also the annual reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The work

is especially strong on the administrative side, about one-half being devoted to a detailed account of the organization of statistical offices. Dr. Bertillon has made a special study of occupation statistics, and naturally devotes considerable space to the various schedules which have been prepared, and in this portion numerous schedules used in different countries are reproduced, which should be of suggestive service to the official statistician.

Of special value to the student are the summaries of answers given to *questionnaires* sent to different countries. This is well illustrated in the chapter on criminal statistics. In reply to the question, Since what time have statistics been uniformly published on crime? the following replies are given: Germany, 1882; England, 1805, imperfect until 1857; Austria, 1845; Belgium, 1826, improved in 1840; Scotland, 1868; Spain, 1859-62, then an interruption, regular since 1883; France, 1825; Hungary, 1867; Italy, 1861; the Netherlands, 1847; Russia, 1872.

The information throughout the volume is much fuller for France than for other countries. The student of comparative social economics will here be put in the most convenient way upon the track of desired material.

D. R. D.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS.

A Statistical Account of the Seven Colonies of Australasia, 1895-1896. by T. A. Coghlan, is an extremely useful compendium of information. The author, who is government statistician of New South Wales, has brought to his task of collecting the statistical information relative to Australasia, not only a patient industry and a wide familiarity with actual conditions, but also a keen statistical judgment and a clear discrimination as to the value of statistical results. An elaborate explanatory text places the reader in possession of the information necessary to appreciate the significance of the figures recorded. As a source of information the work has the additional merit as regarding the colonies as a unit, the discussion being based upon the colonies as a whole and not upon the separate colonies successively. In this respect it is much more convenient as a reference book than the familiar *Statesman's Year Book*, where each colony is treated separately.